Auditing Procedures Report

Issued under P.A. 2 of 1968, as amended.

Local Government Type [] City [] Township [X] Village [] Ot	her	Local Government Name Village of Three Oaks		County Berrien
Audit Date	Opinio	on Date	Date Accountant Report S	ubmitted to State:
2/29/04	2/19/	05	1/30/06	

We have audited the financial statements of this local unit of government and rendered an opinion on financial statements prepared in accordance with the Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the *Uniform Reporting Format for Financial Statements for Counties and Local Units of Government in Michigan* by the Michigan Department of Treasury.

We affirm that:

- 1. We have complied with the Bulletin for the Audits of Local Units of Government in Michigan as revised.
- 2. We are certified public accountants registered to practice in Michigan.

We further affirm the following. "Yes" responses have been disclosed in the financial statements, including the notes, or in the report of comments and recommendations

You must check the applicable box for each item below.

[]	Yes	[X]	No	1.	Certain component units/funds/agencies of the local unit are excluded from the financial statements.
[]	Yes	[X]	No	2.	There are accumulated deficits in one or more of this unit's unreserved fund balances/retained earnings (P.A. 275 of 1980).
[X]	Yes	[]	No	3.	There are instances of non-compliance with the Uniform Accounting and Budgeting Act (P.A. 2 of 1968, as amended).
[]	Yes	[X]	No	4.	The local unit has violated the conditions of either an order issued under the Municipal Finance Act or its requirements, or an order issued under the Emergency Municipal Loan Act.
[]	Yes	[X]	No	5.	The local unit holds deposits/investments which do not comply with statutory requirements. (P.A. 20 of 1943, as amended [MCL 129.91], or P.A. 55 of 1982, as amended [MCL 38.1132]).
[]	Yes	[X]	No	6.	The local unit has been delinquent in distributing tax revenues that were collected for another taxing unit.
[]	Yes	[X]	No	7.	The local unit has violated the Constitutional requirement (Article 9, Section 24) to fund current year earned pension benefits (normal costs) in the current year. If the plan is more than 100% funded and the overfunding credits are more than the normal cost requirement, no contributions are due (paid during the year).
[]	Yes	[X]	No	8.	The local unit uses credit cards and has not adopted an applicable policy as required by P.A. 266 of 1995 (MCL 129.241).
[]	Yes	[X]	No	9.	The local unit has not adopted an investment policy as required by P.A. 196 of 1997 (MCL 129.95).

We have enclosed the following:	Enclosed	Forwarded	Required
The letter of comments and recommendations.	X		
Reports on individual federal financial assistance programs (program audits).			X
Single Audit Reports (ASLGU).			X

To Do

Certified Public Accountant (Firm Nam	e)			
REHMANN ROBSON	GERALD J. DESLOOVER, CPA			
Street Address		City	State	Zip
5800 GRATIOT, PO BOX 202	25	SAGINAW	MI	48605
Accountant Signature	// 1		Date	
Kehm	ann Johan		1/30/06	

Village of Three Oaks

Berrien County, Michigan

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended February 29, 2004



VILLAGE OF THREE OAKS, MICHIGANFor the Fiscal Year Ended February 29, 2004

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

December 19, 2005

Members of the Village Council Village of Three Oaks Three Oaks, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the *Village of Three Oaks, Michigan*, as of and for the year ended February 29, 2004, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Three Oaks, Michigan, as of February 29, 2004, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof, and the budgetary comparisons for the general fund, for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

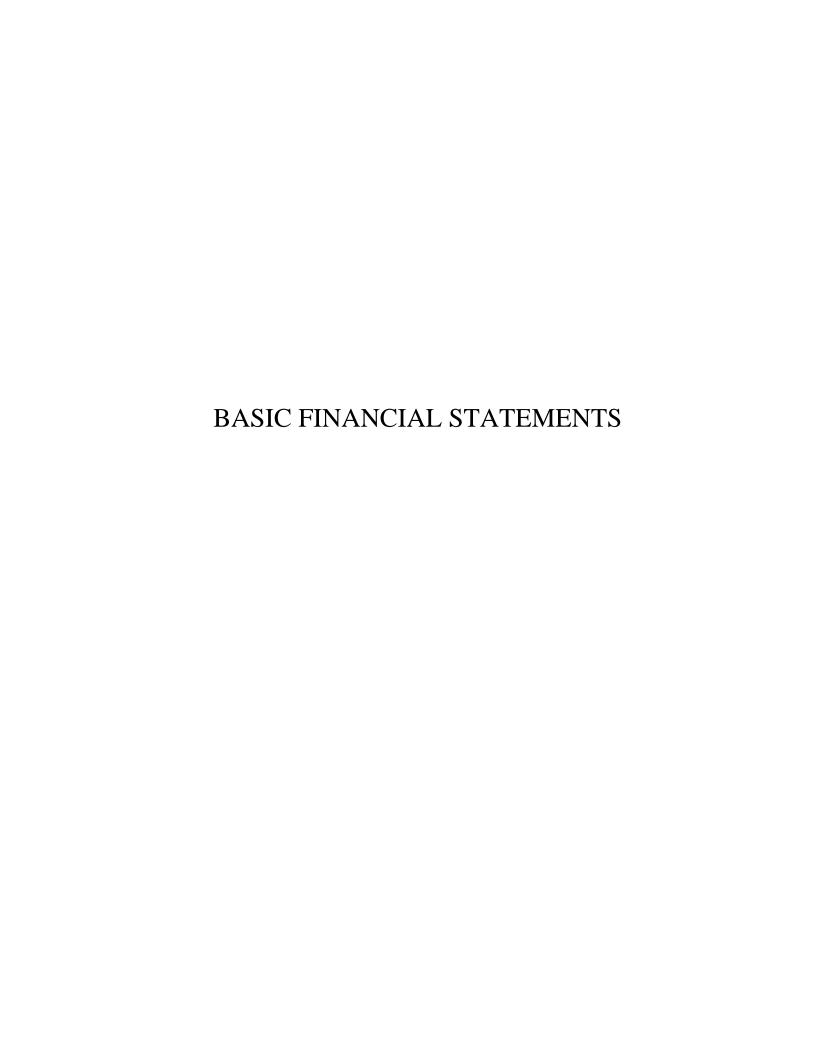
As described in Note IV.C. to the basic financial statements, in 2004 the Village changed accounting policies related to the new financial reporting requirements for all state and local governments, by adopting Statements of Governmental Accounting Standards (GASB Statements) No. 34 – Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments, No. 37 – Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments: Omnibus, and No. 38 – Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures. This results in a change to the format and content of the basic financial statements.

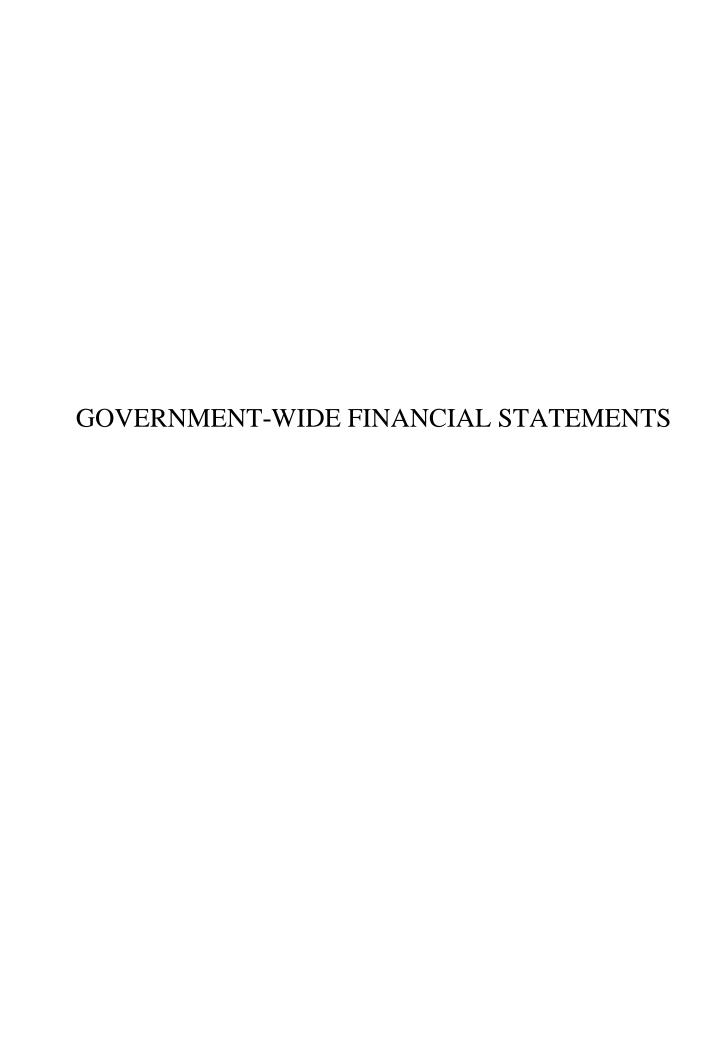
The Village has elected not to present Management's Discussion and Analysis as required supplementary information. The GASB has determined that such information is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collective comprise the Village's basic financial statements. The supplementary information listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the Village of Three Oaks. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Rehmann Lohan

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Statement of Net Assets February 29, 2004

	Primary Government							
	Governmental		Bus	iness-type			Co	mponent
	A	ctivities	A	ctivities		Total		Unit
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	280,077	\$	392,837	\$	672,914	\$	4,139
Receivables		170,124		72,828		242,952		156,380
Internal balances		21,547		(21,547)		-		_
Other assets		41,378		4,534		45,912		-
Capital assets not being depreciated		-		54,517		54,517		_
Capital assets being depreciated, net		484,143		6,604,586		7,088,729		
Total assets		997,269		7,107,755		8,105,024		160,519
Liabilities		4.0.40				0.7.000		00.707
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		42,040		53,282		95,322		88,595
Long-term liabilities:		40.004		100.000				••••
Due within one year		18,906		122,000		140,906		20,000
Due in more than one year		19,709		3,900,964		3,920,673		40,000
Total liabilities		80,655		4,076,246		4,156,901		148,595
Net Assets								
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		445,528		2,636,139		3,081,667		_
Restricted for:		•						
Streets and highways		51,193		-		51,193		_
Unrestricted		419,893		395,370		815,263		11,924
Total net assets	\$	916,614	\$	3,031,509	\$	3,948,123	\$	11,924

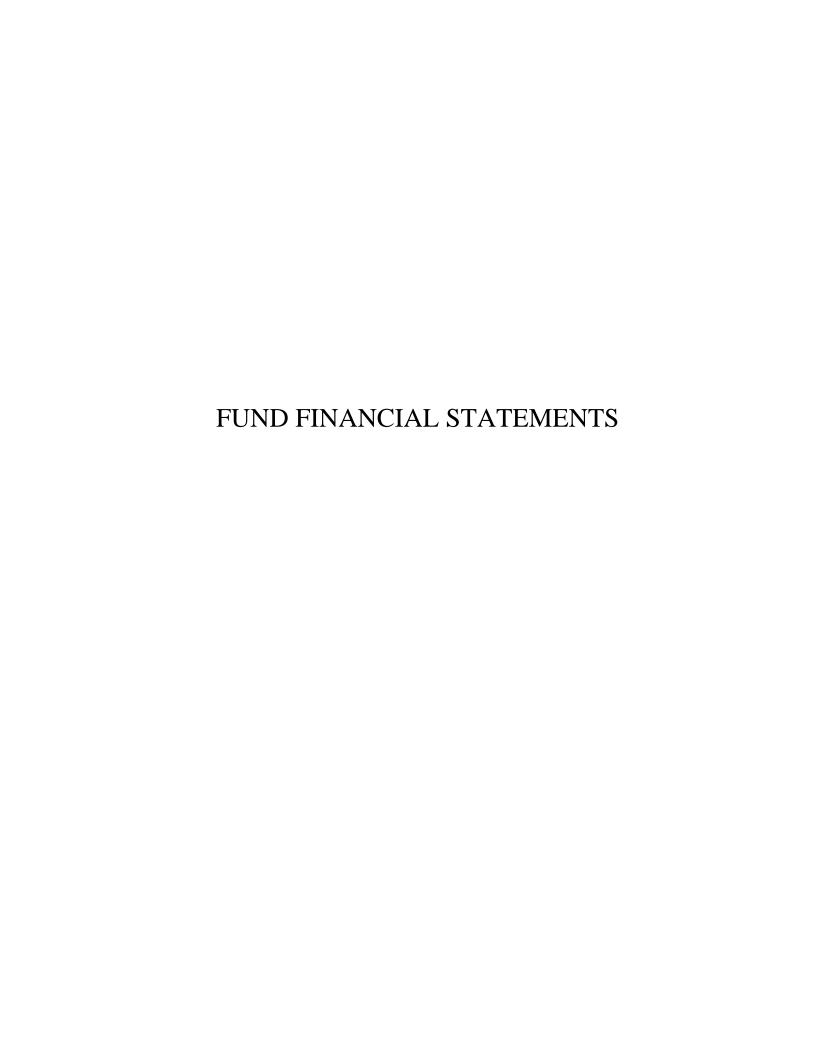
Statement of Activities For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

				I							
					0	perating	C	apital			
			(Charges	Gı	rants and	Grants and		Net (Expense)		
Functions / Programs	E	Expenses	for	r Services	Cor	ntributions	Cont	ributions		Revenue	
Primary government											
Governmental activities:											
Legislative	\$	9,300	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(9,300)	
General government		158,882		-		-		-		(158,882)	
Public safety		279,171		59,494		-		-		(219,677)	
Public works		356,312		79,080		164,631		1,373		(111,228)	
Planning and economic development		10,786		=		-		-		(10,786)	
Parks and recreation		35,362		26,572		-		-		(8,790)	
Interest on long-term debt		2,059		=		-		-		(2,059)	
Total governmental activities		851,872		165,146		164,631		1,373		(520,722)	
Business-type activities:											
Sewer		638,341		367,521		1,599		-		(269,221)	
Water		320,084		217,370		4,802		-		(97,912)	
Total business-type activities		958,425		584,891		6,401		-		(367,133)	
Total primary government	\$	1,810,297	\$	750,037	\$	171,032	\$	1,373	\$	(887,855)	
Component unit											
Downtown Development Authority	\$	297,735	\$	_	\$	283,120	\$	_	\$	(14,615)	

continued...

Statement of Activities (Concluded) For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

		Primary Government Governmental Business-type Activities Activities Tot		Total	Componen Unit			
Changes in net assets								
Net (expense) revenue	\$	(520,722)	\$	(367,133)	\$	(887,855)	\$	(14,615)
General revenues:								
Property taxes		367,699		-		367,699		57,017
State-shared revenues		205,991		-		205,991		-
Grants and contributions not								
restricted to particular programs		110,224		-		110,224		-
Unrestricted interest income		3,652		-		3,652		-
Transfers - internal activities		(69,518)		69,518				_
Total general revenues and transfers		618,048		69,518		687,566		57,017
Change in net assets		97,326		(297,615)		(200,289)		42,402
Net assets, (deficit) beginning of year, as rest		819,288		3,329,124		4,148,412		(30,478)
Net assets, end of year	\$	916,614	\$	3,031,509	\$	3,948,123	\$	11,924



Balance Sheet Governmental Funds February 29, 2004

	 General	Other Governmental Funds		Total Government Funds		
<u>ASSETS</u>						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 242,399	\$	37,678	\$	280,077	
Taxes receivable	4,030		-		4,030	
Accounts receivable	465		-		465	
Due from other governments	62,748		23,097		85,845	
Due from other funds	31,129		-		31,129	
Due from component unit	79,784		-		79,784	
Prepaid items	 41,378				41,378	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 461,933	\$	60,775	\$	522,708	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$ 41,288	\$	-	\$	41,288	
Due to other funds	 		9,582		9,582	
Total liabilities	 41,288		9,582		50,870	
Fund balances						
Reserved for:						
Prepaid items	41,378		_		41,378	
Unreserved:	,				,	
Undesignated	379,267		-		379,267	
Undesignated, reported in nonmajor						
special revenue funds	 		51,193		51,193	
Total fund balances	420,645		51,193		471,838	
TOTAL LIABILITIES						
AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 461,933	\$	60,775	\$	522,708	

Reconciliation of Fund Balances on the Balance Sheet for Governmental Funds to Net Assets of Governmental Activities on the Statement of Net Assets February 29, 2004

Fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 471,838
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement of net assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Add - capital assets being depreciated	1,096,445
Deduct - accumulated depreciation	(612,302)
Certain liabilities, such as bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Deduct - bonds payable	(38,615)
Deduct - accrued interest on bonds payable	 (752)
Net assets of governmental activities	\$ 916,614

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

		Other Governme eneral Funds		ernmental		Total vernmental
Revenues		Jeneral		<u>r ullus</u>		Funds
Property taxes	\$	367,699	\$	_	\$	367,699
Special assessments	4	1,373	4	_	Ψ	1,373
Licenses and permits		105,420		_		105,420
Intergovernmental		252,928		117,395		370,323
Police charges		44,391		, -		44,391
Parks revenue		26,572		_		26,572
Interest revenue		3,652		299		3,951
Other revenues		98,987				98,987
Total revenues		901,022		117,694		1,018,716
Expenditures						
Current:						
Legislative		9,300		-		9,300
General government		150,602		-		150,602
Public safety		269,988		-		269,988
Public works		222,484		112,714		335,198
Planning and economic development		5,953		-		5,953
Parks and recreation		23,010		-		23,010
Debt service:						
Principal		18,135		-		18,135
Interest and fiscal charges		2,412		-		2,412
Capital outlay		74,072				74,072
Total expenditures		775,956		112,714		888,670
Revenues over (under) expenditures		125,066		4,980		130,046
Other financing sources (uses)						
Transfers in		-		22,142		22,142
Transfers out		(85,792)		(5,868)		(91,660)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(85,792)		16,274		(69,518)
Net changes in fund balances		39,274		21,254		60,528
Fund balances, beginning of year		381,371		29,939		411,310
Fund balances, end of year	\$	420,645	\$	51,193	\$	471,838

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 60,528
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Add - capital outlay	72,536
Deduct - depreciation expense	(54,226)
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds in the period issued, but issuing bonds increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	
Add - principal payments on long-term liabilities	18,135
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the funds.	
Add - decrease in accrued interest payable on bonds	 353
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$ 97,326

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual General Fund

For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

	Original/		Actual
	Final		Over (Under)
	Budget	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 403,500	\$ 367,699	\$ (35,801)
Special assessments	-	1,373	1,373
Licenses and permits	79,100	105,420	26,320
Intergovernmental	223,700	252,928	29,228
Police charges	40,350	44,391	4,041
Parks revenue	750	26,572	25,822
Interest revenue	6,300	3,652	(2,648)
Other revenues	69,500	98,987	29,487
Total revenues	823,200	901,022	77,822
Expenditures			
Legislative	9,300	9,300	
General government:			
Clerk	26,000	24,840	(1,160)
Elections	500	1,257	757
Treasurer	7,500	8,190	690
Other	133,050	116,315	(16,735)
Total general government	167,050	150,602	(16,448)
Public safety:			
Police	188,500	208,173	19,673
Fire	37,000	45,244	8,244
Building Inspection	13,500	16,571	3,071
Total public safety	239,000	269,988	30,988
Public works:			
Streets	256,200	146,544	(109,656)
Sanitation		75,940	75,940
Total public works	256,200	222,484	(33,716)

continued...

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Concluded) General Fund

For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

	Original/ Final Budget			Actual	Ove	Actual er (Under) al Budget
Expenditures (Concluded)				Actual	FIII	ai Duugei
Planning and economic development:						
Planning	\$	15,000	\$	2,508	\$	(12,492)
Economic development	Ψ	9,500	Ψ	3,445	Ψ	(6,055)
Total planning and economic development		24,500		5,953		(18,547)
Total planning and economic development		24,300		3,733	-	(10,547)
Parks and recreation		20,500		23,010		2,510
Debt service:						
Principal		-		18,135		18,135
Interest and fiscal charges		-		2,412		2,412
Total debt service		-		20,547		20,547
Capital outlay		32,600		74,072		41,472
Total expenditures		749,150		775,956		26,806
Revenues over expenditures		74,050		125,066		51,016
Other financing sources (uses)						
Transfers out		(20,000)		(85,792)		(65,792)
Net changes in fund balance		54,050		39,274		(14,776)
Fund balance, beginning of year, as restated		381,371		381,371		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	435,421	\$	420,645	\$	(14,776)

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds February 29, 2004

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Sewer	Water	Total	
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 142,252	\$ 250,585	\$ 392,837	
Accounts receivable	44,265	28,423	72,688	
Accrued interest receivable	-	140	140	
Due from other funds	-	908	908	
Inventory, at cost	3,255	1,279	4,534	
Total current assets	189,772	281,335	471,107	
Noncurrent assets:				
Capital assets not being depreciated	30,017	24,500	54,517	
Capital assets being depreciated, net	5,755,271	849,315	6,604,586	
Total noncurrent assets	5,785,288	873,815	6,659,103	
Total assets	5,975,060	1,155,150	7,130,210	
Liabilities				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	754	5,348	6,102	
Due to other funds	11,533	10,922	22,455	
Accrued interest payable	38,558	8,622	47,180	
Current portion of long-term debt	97,000	25,000	122,000	
Total current liabilities	147,845	49,892	197,737	
Long-term debt, net of current portion	3,100,964	800,000	3,900,964	
Total liabilities	3,248,809	849,892	4,098,701	
Net Assets				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	2,587,324	48,815	2,636,139	
Unrestricted	138,927	256,443	395,370	
Total net assets	\$ 2,726,251	\$ 305,258	\$ 3,031,509	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				
	Sewer		Water		Total
Operating revenues					
Charges for services	\$ 367,521	\$	217,370	\$	584,891
Operating expenses					
Operation and maintenance	354,353		224,274		578,627
Depreciation	182,425		43,893		226,318
Total operating expenses	536,778		268,167		804,945
Operating income (loss)	(169,257)		(50,797)		(220,054)
Non-operating revenues (expenses)					
Investment income	1,599		4,126		5,725
Interest expense	(101,563)		(51,917)		(153,480)
Other non-operating revenue			676		676
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(99,964)		(47,115)		(147,079)
Income (loss) before transfers	(269,221)		(97,912)		(367,133)
Transfers in	69,518				69,518
Change in net assets	(199,703)		(97,912)		(297,615)
Net assets, beginning of year, as restated	2,925,954		403,170		3,329,124
Net assets, end of year	\$ 2,726,251	\$	305,258	\$	3,031,509

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds					
	Sewer		Water			Total
Cash flows from operating activities						
Cash received from customers	\$	367,137	\$	222,609	\$	589,746
Cash payments to employees		(28,535)		(74,673)		(103,208)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services		(333,482)		(133,888)		(467,370)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		5,120		14,048		19,168
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities						
Transfers in from other funds		69,518		-		69,518
Other receipts				676		676
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities		69,518		676		70,194
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities						
Purchase of capital assets		(28,550)		-		(28,550)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt		73,549		-		73,549
Bond principal payments	(96,000)		(20,000)		(116,000	
Bond interest payments	(101,563)		(51,917)		(153,480)	
Net cash (used) by capital and related						
financing activities		(152,564)		(71,917)		(224,481)
Cash flows from investing activities						
Investment income		1,599		4,126		5,725
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(76,327)		(53,067)		(129,394)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		218,579		303,652		522,231
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	142,252	\$	250,585	\$	392,837

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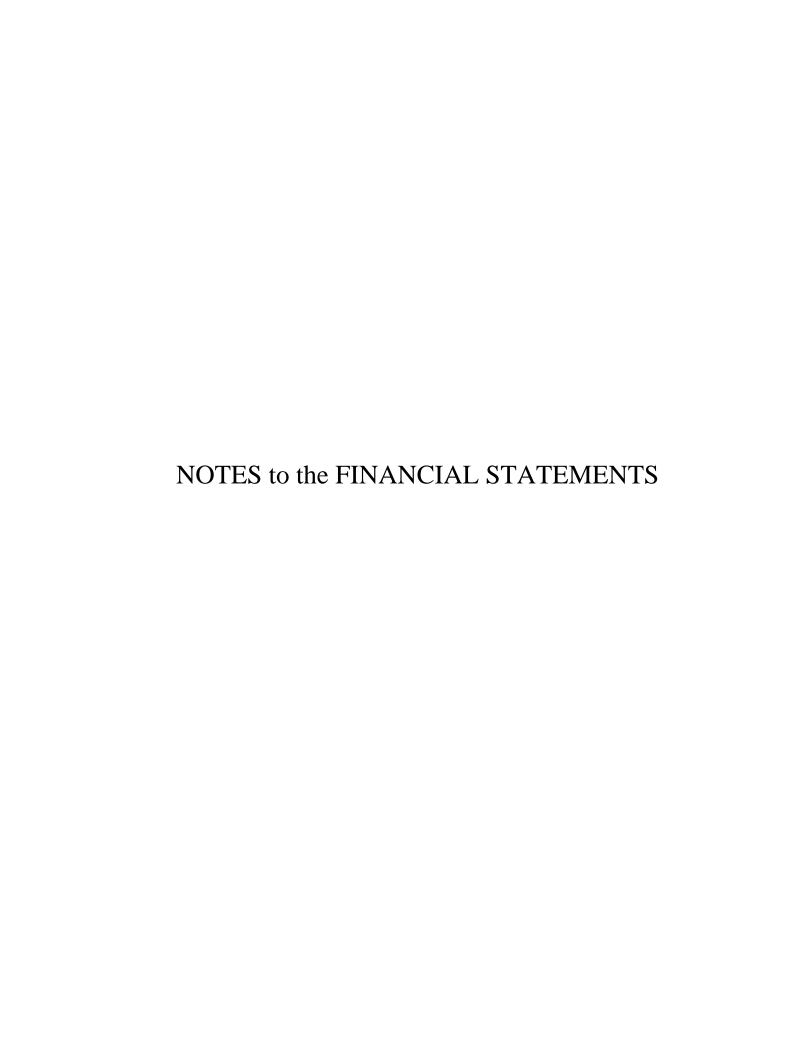
Statement of Cash Flows (Concluded) Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds

	Sewer		Water		Total	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net						
cash provided (used) by operating activities	Ф	(160.057)	ф	(50.707)	Ф	(220, 05.4)
Operating income (loss)	\$	(169,257)	\$	(50,797)	\$	(220,054)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss)						
to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation		182,425		43,893		226,318
Changes in assets and liabilities:						
Accounts receivable		(384)		408		24
Accrued interest receivable		-		568		568
Due from other funds		-		4,263		4,263
Inventory, at cost		610		13,413		14,023
Accounts payable		(84)		2,506		2,422
Accrued liabilities		(1,134)		(1,463)		(2,597)
Due to other funds		(6,006)		1,437		(4,569)
Accrued interest payable		(1,050)		(180)		(1,230)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	5,120	\$	14,048	\$	19,168

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds February 29, 2004

	Agency Funds			
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,012			
Account receivable	 252			
Total assets	\$ 2,264			
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ 1,799			
Due to other governments	 465			
Total liabilities	\$ 2,264			



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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

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Notes To Financial Statements

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

In accordance with the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, these financial statements present the government and its component unit, an entity for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. The discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize it is legally separate from the government. The discretely presented component unit has a February 29 year end.

Discretely Presented Component Unit (Downtown Development Authority) - The Downtown Development Authority was created as a tax-increment financing district to correct and prevent deterioration in the downtown district, encourage historical preservation and to promote economic growth within the downtown district. The Authority is governed by a five member board, selected by the Village Council. Furthermore, the Authority's budget is subject to approval by the Village Council.

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component unit. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from the legally separate component unit for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Notes To Financial Statements

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Agency funds also use the accrual basis of accounting but do not have a measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement* focus and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period, or within one year for expenditure-driven grants. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. Intergovernmental revenues are accrued when earned. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The Village reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the Village's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Village reports the following major proprietary funds:

The sewer fund accounts for the activities of the Village's sewer system.

The water fund accounts for the activities of the Village's water distribution and treatment system.

Notes To Financial Statements

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the *option* of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Village has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. The enterprise funds also recognize as operating revenues the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the water and sewer system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Assets, liabilities and equity

1. Deposits and investments

The Village's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

State statutes authorize the Village to deposit in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions and savings and loan associations and to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain commercial paper, repurchase agreements, bankers acceptances, and mutual funds composed of otherwise legal investments. The Village's investment policy allows for all of these types of investments.

2. Interfund receivables and payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Notes To Financial Statements

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

4. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items constructed or acquired after 1980), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities, if any, is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. No such interest expense was incurred during the current fiscal year.

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	Years
Land improvements	30-40
Buildings and improvements	15-40
Furniture and Equipment	5-15
Vehicles	5-10
Water and Sewer Systems	20-50

5. Compensated absences

Village employees are not permitted to accumulate sick or vacation days to be carried over from year to year. Accordingly, no liability for compensated absences is recorded in these financial statements.

Notes To Financial Statements

6. Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

7. Fund equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change. There were no designations at year end.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the general and special revenue funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund and function. The legal level of budgetary control is the functional level. Transfers of appropriations between functions require the approval of the Village Council. There were no amendments made to the budget during the current fiscal year.

Notes To Financial Statements

B. Excess of expenditures over appropriations

For the year ended February 29, 2004, expenditures exceeded appropriations as follows:

	riginal/ Final				Over	
	 Budget	udget Actual		Budget		
Public safety	\$ 239,000	\$	269,988	\$	30,988	
Parks and recreation	20,500		23,010		2,510	
Debt service	-		20,547		20,547	
Capital outlay	32,600		74,072		41,472	
Transfers out	20,000		85,792		65,792	

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and investments

Following is a reconciliation of deposit and investment balances as of February 29, 2004:

Statement of Net Assets Cash and cash equivalents: Governmental activities Business-type activities Component unit	\$	280,077 392,837 4,139
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents: Agency funds		2,012
Total	<u>\$</u>	679,065
Deposits and investments Bank deposits:		
Checking/savings accounts	\$	605,656
Certificates of deposit (due within one year) Cash on hand		73,209 200
Cubii dii imila		200
Total	\$	<u>679,065</u>

Deposit and investment risk

Interest Rate Risk. State law limits the allowable investments and the maturities of some of the allowable investments as identified in list of authorized investments in the accounting policies. The Village's investment policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. All of the Village's deposits with fixed maturity dates (certificates of deposit) were due within one year.

Notes To Financial Statements

Credit Risk. State law limits investments to specific government securities, certificates of deposits and bank accounts with qualified financial institutions, commercial paper with specific maximum maturities and ratings when purchased, bankers acceptances of specific financial institutions, qualified mutual funds and qualified external investment pools as identified in the list of authorized investments in the accounting policies. The Village's investment policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on investment credit risk. At year end, the Village had no investments, and was therefore not exposed to credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Village's deposits may not be returned. State law does not require and the Village does not have a policy for deposit custodial credit risk. As of year end, \$384,204 of the Village's bank balance of \$687,078 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Concentration of Credit Risk. State law limits allowable investments but does not limit concentration of credit risk as identified in the list of authorized investments in the accounting policies. The Village's investment policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on concentration of credit risk. At year end, the Village had no investments, and was therefore not exposed to concentration risk.

B. Receivables

Receivables as of year end are comprised of the following:

		ernmental <u>ctivities</u>	iness-type <u>ctivities</u>	Component <u>Unit</u>		
Taxes receivable	\$	4,030	\$ -	\$	43,435	
Accounts receivable		465	72,688		-	
Due from other governments		85,845	-		112,945	
Interest receivable		-	140		-	
Due from component unit		79,784	 			
Total	<u>\$</u>	170,124	\$ 72,828	\$	156,380	

Notes To Financial Statements

C. Capital assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended February 29, 2004 was as follows:

	_	ginning alance	A	dditions	Di	sposals		Ending Balance
Governmental activities						•		
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Land improvements	\$	47,086	\$	-	\$	-	\$	47,086
Buildings and improvements		349,367		47,894		-		397,261
Furniture and equipment		478,955		24,642		(10,785)		492,812
Vehicles		159,286		-		-		159,286
Total capital assets being depreciated	1	,034,694		72,536		(10,785)		1,096,445
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Land improvements		(4,230)		(1,233)		-		(5,463)
Buildings and improvements		(83,296)		(16,951)		-		(100,247)
Furniture and equipment	((344,609)		(27,385)		10,785		(361,209)
Vehicles	((136,726)		(8,657)		-		(145,383)
Total accumulated depreciation	((568,861)		(54,226)		10,785		(612,302)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		465,833		18,310		-		484,143
Capital assets, net	\$	465,833	\$	18,310	\$	_	\$	484,143
	_	ginning alance	A	dditions	Di	amag ala		Ending Balance
			7 1			sposals	J	barance
Business-type activities			7.1			sposais	J	barance
Business-type activities Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$	54,517	\$	-	\$	s posais -	\$	54,517
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$	54,517		-	\$	s pos ats		
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Capital assets, being depreciated:	\$	54,517 176,696		28,550	\$	s pos ats		
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land		·		28,550	\$	- - -		54,517
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment	8	176,696		28,550 - 28,550	\$			54,517 205,246
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment Infrastructure	8	176,696 3,525,349		-	\$			54,517 205,246 8,525,349
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment Infrastructure Total capital assets being depreciated		176,696 3,525,349		-	\$			54,517 205,246 8,525,349
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment Infrastructure Total capital assets being depreciated Less accumulated depreciation for:	8 8	176,696 3,525,349 3,702,045		28,550	\$		\$	54,517 205,246 8,525,349 8,730,595
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment Infrastructure Total capital assets being depreciated Less accumulated depreciation for: Equipment	8 8	176,696 3,525,349 3,702,045 (115,543)		28,550 (16,028)	\$		\$	54,517 205,246 8,525,349 8,730,595 (131,571)
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment Infrastructure Total capital assets being depreciated Less accumulated depreciation for: Equipment Infrastructure	8 8 (1 (1	176,696 3,525,349 3,702,045 (115,543) ,784,148)		28,550 (16,028) (210,290)	\$		\$	54,517 205,246 8,525,349 8,730,595 (131,571) (1,994,438)

Notes To Financial Statements

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:		
General government	\$	6,744
Public safety		9,183
Public works		21,114
Economic development		4,833
Parks		12,352
Total depreciation expense –		
governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	54,226
Business-type Activities:		
Sewer	\$	182,425
Water		43,893
Total depreciation expense –		
business-type activities	<u>\$</u>	226,318

D. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Payables as of year end are comprised of the following:

		ernmental <u>ctivities</u>		iness-type <u>ctivities</u>	Co	mponent <u>Unit</u>
Accounts payable Due to other governments Accrued interest payable Due to primary government	\$	41,288 - 752 -	\$	6,102 - 47,180	\$	6,671 2,140 79,784
Total	<u>\$</u>	42,040	<u>\$</u>	53,282	\$	88,595

Notes To Financial Statements

E. Interfund receivables, payables and transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of February 29, 2004, is as follows:

			Due 1	Fro	m	
	Noi	nmajor				
	Gover	rnmental	Sewer		Water	Total
Due to:						
General Fund	\$	9,582	\$ 10,625	\$	10,922	\$ 31,129
Water		-	908		-	908
	\$	9,582	\$ 11,533	\$	10,922	\$ 32,037

These balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

For the year ended February 29, 2004, interfund transfers consisted of the following:

	Transfer From									
		General		onmajor						
		Fund	Gov	ernmental		Total				
Transfer to:										
Nonmajor governmental	\$	16,274	\$	5,868	\$	22,142				
Sewer		69,518		-		69,518				
	\$	85,792	\$	5,868	\$	91,660				

Transfers are used to: (1) move revenues from the fund that is required to collect them to the fund that is required or allowed to expend them; (2) move receipts restricted to or allowed for debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due; and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

F. Long-term debt

Long-term debt at February 29, 2004, is comprised of the following.

Governmental activities

2003 International Model 7400 Dump Truck installment purchase contract, due in annual installments of \$20,547, including interest at 4.25%, through 2006.

Notes To Financial Statements

	ginning alance	Additions		Red	luctions	Ending Balance	ne within ne year
Governmental activities 2003 International Model 7400 Dump Truck							
installment purchase contract	\$ 56,750	\$	-	\$	18,135	\$ 38,615	\$ 18,906

The annual requirements to service governmental activities obligations, as of February 29, 2004, are as follows:

Year Ended	Governmental Activities										
February 28	P	rincipal		Interest	Total						
2005	\$	18,906	\$	1,641	\$	20,547					
2006		19,709		838		20,547					
	\$	38,615	\$	2,479	\$	41,094					

Business-type activities

2001 Sanitary Sewer Clean Water Program Loan (through the Michigan Municipal Bond Authority), maturing serially through 2023 in annual amounts ranging from \$85,000-\$135,000, plus interest at 2.5%.

2001 Sanitary Sewer System Revenue Bonds, maturing serially through 2042 in annual amounts ranging from \$12,000-\$63,000, plus interest at 4.5%.

1978 Water Supply System Revenue Bonds, maturing serially through 2016 in annual amounts of \$15,000, plus interest at 5.0%.

1992 Water Treatment Plant, maturing serially through 2032 in annual amounts ranging from \$10,000-\$50,000, plus interest at 6.625%.

	В	eginning						Ending	Dι	ie within	
	Balance		Additions		Reductions			Balance	one year		
Business-type activities											
2001 Sanitary Sewer Clean Water Program Loan	\$	2,155,000	\$	-	\$	85,000	\$	2,070,000	\$	85,000	
2001 Sanitary Sewer System Revenue Bonds		1,144,000		-		11,000		1,133,000		12,000	
1978 Water Supply System Revenue Bonds		195,000		-		15,000		180,000		15,000	
1992 Water Treatment Plant		650,000		-		5,000		645,000		10,000	
		4,144,000		-		116,000		4,028,000		122,000	
Less: amount available to draw		(78,585)		73,549		-		(5,036)			
Total business-type activities	\$	4,065,415	\$	73,549	\$	116,000	\$	4,022,964	\$	122,000	

Notes To Financial Statements

The annual requirements to service business-type activities debt obligations as of February 29, 2004, are as follows:

Year						
Ended	Bus	ines	ss-Type Activ	ities	S	
February 28	Principal		Interest	Total		
					_	
2005	\$ 122,000	\$	152,428	\$	274,428	
2006	127,000		148,288		275,288	
2007	128,000		144,063		272,063	
2008	133,000		139,753		272,753	
2009	134,000		135,358		269,358	
2010-2014	735,000		606,304		1,341,304	
2015-2019	800,000		476,750		1,276,750	
2020-2024	770,000		339,159		1,109,159	
2025-2029	330,000		231,777		561,777	
2030-2034	333,000		130,321		463,321	
2035-2039	241,000		67,478		308,478	
2040-2042	 175,000		12,173		187,173	
	\$ 4,028,000	\$	2,583,849	\$	5,652,878	

Component unit

Street Beautification Project limited tax general obligation bonds, maturing serially through 2007 in annual amounts of \$20,000, plus interest ranging from 7.10% - 7.15%.

	Beg	ginning				Ending	Du	e within
	B	alance	Addi	tions	Reductions	Balance	OI	ne year
Component Unit								
Street Beautification Project LTGO Bonds	\$	80,000	\$	-	\$ 20,000	\$ 60,000	\$	20,000

The annual requirements to service component unit debt obligations as of February 29, 2004, are as follows:

Year Ended			Cor	nponent Unit			
February 28	P	rincipal		Interest	Total		
2005	\$	20,000	\$	4,280	\$	24,280	
2006		20,000		2,860		22,860	
2007		20,000		1,430		21,430	
	\$	60,000	\$	8,570	\$	68,570	

VILLAGE OF THREE OAKS

Notes To Financial Statements

G. Segment information-enterprise funds

The government issued revenue bonds to finance certain improvements to its water and sewer systems. Because the Sewer Fund and the Water Fund are each reported as major funds in the fund financial statements and account entirely for a specific segment, disclosures are not required herein.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk management

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the year ended February 29, 2004, the Village carried commercial insurance to cover all risks of losses. The Village has had no settled claims resulting from these risks that exceeded its commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

B. Property taxes

Village property tax revenues are recognized as revenues in the fiscal year levied to the extent that they are measurable and available. The Village bills and collects its own property taxes. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of December 31. Village taxes are levied the following July 1 and are payable without penalty through September 15, at which time uncollected real property taxes are turned over to the County for reimbursement from their revolving tax fund. The Village continues to collect delinquent personal property taxes.

The State taxable value of all real and personal property on which Village tax levies were based for the year ended February 29, 2004, was \$28,256,417 and the millage rate was 13.8959 mills for general operations.

C. State Construction Code Act Compliance

Public Act 245 of 1999 amended the State Construction Act to require Michigan municipal governments to establish fees which bear a reasonable relationship to the cost of operating their building departments. The Village's fee structure is not intended to fully recover its costs, and accordingly, the operations of the Village's building department are accounted for in the General Fund.

VILLAGE OF THREE OAKS

Notes To Financial Statements

For the year ended February 29, 2004, the Village's revenue and expenditures related to its building department were as follows:

Revenue		
Building permits	\$	7,889
Electrical permits		4,565
Mechanical permits		2,490
	\$	14,944
Expenditures		
Building inspection	Φ	16,571

D. Restatements

In connection with preparing these financial statements, management reviewed and corrected numerous asset and liability account balances as of February 28, 2003. As a result of this review, the following adjustments were made to beginning fund balance/net assets:

	Balance reported at				Balance reported at			
		2/28/2003	Kt	estatements	03/01/2003			
Governmental activities Governmental funds:								
General Fund	\$	400,126	\$	(18,755)	\$	381,371		
Major Streets	Ψ	13	Ψ	(125)	Ψ	(112)		
Local Streets		30,183		(132)		30,051		
	\$	430,322	\$	(19,012)	\$	411,310		
Business-type activities Enterprise funds:								
Sewer	\$	2,859,278	\$	66,676	\$	2,925,954		
Water	Ψ	445,563	Ψ	(42,393)	Ψ	403,170		
	\$	3,304,841	\$	24,283	\$	3,329,124		
Component unit Downtown Development Authority:								
Debt service	\$	415	\$	2,850	\$	3,265		
Capital projects	4	449	48,658		Ψ	49,107		
r ··· r ·J·····				-,		- , • .		
	\$	74,998	\$	(105,476)	\$	(30,478)		

VILLAGE OF THREE OAKS

Notes To Financial Statements

As of and for the year ended February 29, 2004, the Village implemented the following Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncements:

Statements

- No. 34 Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments
- No. 37 Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments: Omnibus
- No. 38 Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures

The above pronouncements are all related to the new financial reporting requirements for all state and local governments. These pronouncements are scheduled for a phased implementation (based on the size of the government) through fiscal years ending in 2005. The Village was required to implement the new requirements no later than the fiscal year ending February 28, 2005.

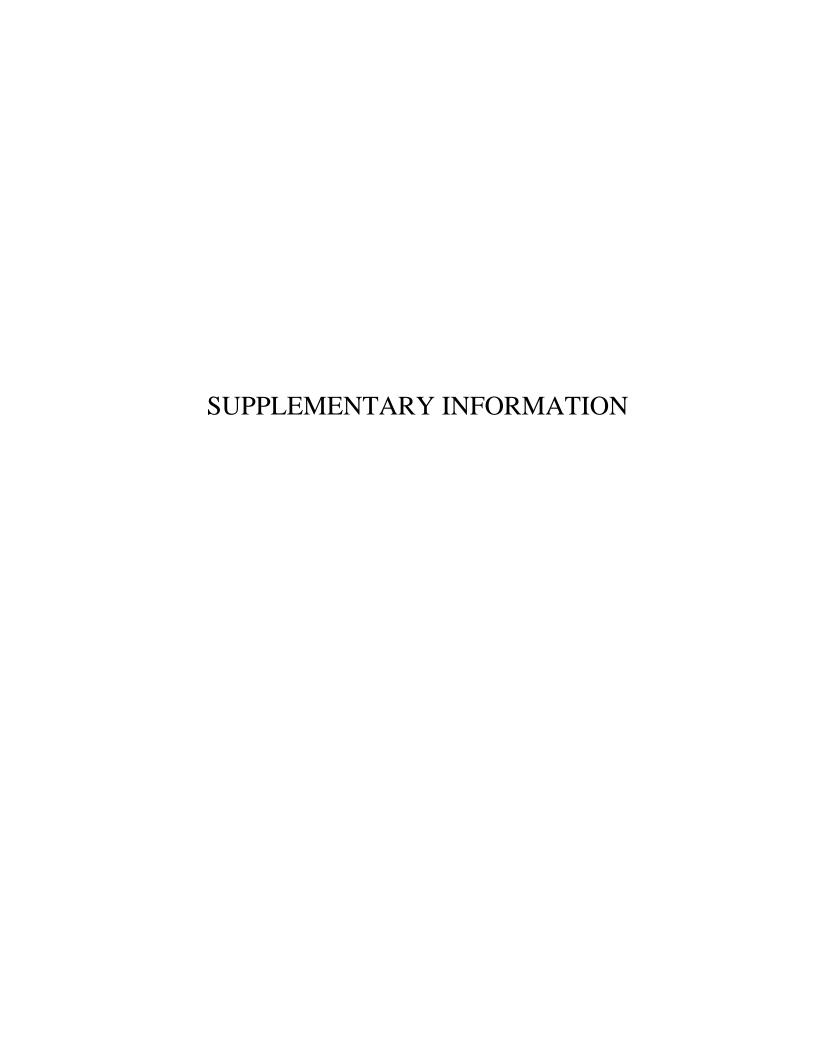
The more significant of the changes required by the new standards include:

- Management's discussion and analysis;
- Basic financial statements that include:
 - Government-wide financial statements, prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting;
 - Fund financial statements, consisting of a series of statements that focus on a government's major governmental funds and enterprise funds;
 - Schedules to reconcile the fund financial statements to the governmentwide financial statements;
 - Notes to the basic financial statements:

As a result of implementing these pronouncements for the fiscal year ended February 29, 2004, the beginning net assets of the enterprise funds were restated. They were derived by aggregating the previously reported retained earnings and contributed capital of those funds.

Government-wide financial statements. Beginning net assets for governmental activities was determined as follows:

Governmental net assets, restated, as of March 1, 2003	\$ 819,288
Deduct: accrued interest on long-term debt as of February 28, 2003	 (1,105)
Deduct: governmental long-term debt as of February 28, 2003	(56,750)
Add: governmental capital assets, net as of February 28, 2003	465,833
February 28, 2003, as restated	\$ 411,310
Fund balance of governmental funds as of	



Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds February 29, 2004

	v			Funds Local Street	Total Nonmajor Governmenta Funds		
<u>ASSETS</u>							
Cash and cash equivalents Due from other governments	\$	8,686 16,412	\$	28,992 6,685	\$	37,678 23,097	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	25,098	\$	35,677	\$	60,775	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities Due to other funds	\$	5,552	\$	4,030	\$	9,582	
Fund Balances Unreserved, undesignated		19,546		31,647		51,193	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	25,098	\$	35,677	\$	60,775	

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Nonmajor Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

	S	Special Rev	Total Nonmajor			
	Major			Local	Government	
		Street		Street		Funds
Revenues						
Intergovernmental	\$	81,514	\$	35,881	\$	117,395
Interest revenue		84		215		299
Total revenues		81,598		36,096		117,694
Expenditures						
Public works		56,072		56,642		112,714
Revenues over (under) expenditures		25,526		(20,546)		4,980
Other financing sources (uses)						
Transfers in		-		22,142		22,142
Transfers out		(5,868)				(5,868)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(5,868)		22,142		16,274
Net changes in fund balances		19,658		1,596		21,254
Fund balances (deficit)						
Beginning of year, as restated		(112)		30,051		29,939
End of year	\$	19,546	\$	31,647	\$	51,193

VILLAGE OF THREE OAKS, MICHIGAN Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Agency Funds February 29, 2004

	Trust and Agency			Fax ections	Total		
Assets	¢	1 5 47	¢	165	ď	2.012	
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable	\$	1,547 252	\$ 	465	\$	2,012 252	
Total assets	\$	1,799	\$	465	\$	2,264	
Liabilities							
Accounts payable	\$	1,799	\$	-	\$	1,799	
Undistributed receipts				465		465	
Total liabilities	\$	1,799	\$	465	\$	2,264	

Statement of Net Assets and Governmental Funds Balance Sheet Downtown Development Authority Component Unit February 29, 2004

	Se	Debt ervice Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total	Ad	justments	tement of et Assets
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	421	\$ 3,718	\$ 4,139	\$	-	\$ 4,139
Taxes receivable		-	43,435	43,435		-	43,435
Due from other governments			 112,945	 112,945			 112,945
Total assets	\$	421	\$ 160,098	\$ 160,519		<u>-</u>	 160,519
Liabilities							
Accrued interest payable	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	2,140	\$ 2,140
Due to other governments		-	6,671	6,671		-	6,671
Due to primary government		-	79,784	79,784		-	79,784
Long-term liabilities:							
Due within one year		-	-	-		20,000	20,000
Due in more than one year			 -	 		40,000	 40,000
Total liabilities		-	86,455	86,455		62,140	148,595
Fund balances							
Unreserved, undesignated		421	 73,643	 74,064		(74,064)	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	421	\$ 160,098	\$ 160,519			
Net assets, unrestricted					\$	11,924	\$ 11,924

Statement of Activities and

$Governmental\ Fund\ Revenues, Expenditures$

and Changes in Fund Balance

Downtown Development Authority Component Unit For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund Total		Total Adjustments	
Expenditures/expenses					
Downtown development	\$ -	\$ 2,301	\$ 2,301	\$ 288,004	\$ 290,305
Debt service:					
Principal	20,000	-	20,000	(20,000)	-
Interest and fiscal charges	8,140	-	8,140	(710)	7,430
Capital outlay		288,004	288,004	(288,004)	
Total expenditures/expenses	28,140	290,305	318,445	(20,710)	297,735
General revenues					
Property taxes	-	57,017	57,017	_	57,017
Intergovernmental	-	262,964	262,964	_	262,964
Donations	-	20,000	20,000	_	20,000
Investment earnings	6	150	156		156
Total general revenues	6	340,131	340,137		340,137
Excess of general revenues over					
(under) expenditures/expenses	(28,134)	49,826	21,692	20,710	42,402
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	25,290	-	25,290	_	25,290
Transfers out		(25,290)	(25,290)		(25,290)
Total other financing sources (uses)	25,290	(25,290)			
Net changes in fund balances	(2,844)	24,536	21,692	(21,692)	-
Change in net assets	-	-	-	42,402	42,402
Fund balance/net assets (deficit) Beginning of year, as restated	3,265	49,107	52,372	(82,850)	(30,478)
End of year	\$ 421	\$ 73,643	\$ 74,064	\$ (62,140)	\$ 11,924



December 19, 2005

Members of the Village Council Village of Three Oaks Three Oaks, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the Village of Three Oaks for the year ended February 29, 2004, and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2005. Professional standards require that we provide you with the following information related to our audit.

Our Responsibility Under Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in the United States of America

As stated in our engagement letter dated July 14, 2005, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement and are fairly presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Because an audit is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute assurance and because we did not perform a detailed examination of all transactions, there is a risk that material misstatements may exist and not be detected by us.

As part of our audit, we considered the internal control of the Village of Three Oaks. Such considerations were solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal control.

Significant Accounting Policies

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. In accordance with the terms of our engagement letter, we advised management about the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. The significant accounting policies used by the Village of Three Oaks are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. As described in Note IV.C. to the financial statements, in 2004 the Village changed accounting policies related to the new financial reporting requirements for all state and local governments, by adopting Statements of Governmental Accounting Standards (GASB Statements) No. 34 – Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments, No. 37 – Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments: Omnibus, and No. 38 – Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures. The cumulative effect of implementing these new standards resulted in a substantial restatement of beginning net assets/fund balances.

Other than the prior period adjustments described in Note IV.C., we noted no transactions entered into by the Village of Three Oaks during the year that were both significant and unusual, and of which, under professional standards, we are required to inform you, or transactions for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimates affecting the financial statements were:

• Management's estimate of the useful lives of depreciable capital assets in the government-wide and enterprise fund financial statements is based on the length of time it is believed that those assets will provide some economic benefit in the future. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the useful lives of those assets in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Audit Adjustments

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define an audit adjustment as a proposed correction of the financial statements that, in our judgment, may not have been detected except through our auditing procedures. An audit adjustment may or may not indicate matters that could have a significant effect on the Village of Three Oaks's financial reporting process (that is, cause future financial statements to be materially misstated). As described in the accompanying memorandum, we proposed numerous material adjusting journal entries, which in our judgment, had a significant effect on the Village of Three Oaks's financial reporting process.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, concerning a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the governmental unit's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Issues Discussed Prior to Retention of Independent Auditors

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the Village's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no difficulties in dealing with management in performing our audit.

This letter and the accompanying memorandum are intended for the use of the Village Council, management, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

Rehmann Loham

Village of Three Oaks

Comments and Recommendations

For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

During our audit we became aware of certain issues regarding internal control and financial reporting. This memorandum summarizes our comments and suggestions regarding these matters. This memorandum does not affect our report dated December 19, 2005 on the financial statements of the Village of Three Oaks.

Condition of Financial Records and Preparation for the Audit

As the Board is well aware, this was a somewhat unusual audit. In the past two years, the Village has undergone significant changes in personnel and financial processes. Added to those changes was the fact that the Village's February 29, 2004 audit, which had been completed and submitted to the State, was determined to be invalid due to licensing problems with the Village's prior auditor. Accordingly, in mid-2005, we were engaged to perform an audit of the Village's records for both February 29, 2004 and February 28, 2005. These audits, which began in July 2005, required several months to complete, and were finalized in December 2005.

Through our initial conversations with the Village in arranging for these services, management indicated that it was aware that the Village's financial records had not been properly maintained in an auditable condition, and would likely require significant adjustments in connection with the annual audit. To this end, we provided management with a comprehensive list of schedules, workpapers, and similar supporting documentation required to facilitate an audit of the Village's records. After a significant delay in obtaining requested records from the Village's prior auditor, management worked diligently to provide as much of the information needed for the audit and to prepare as many of the required schedules as possible. When this process was complete, management requested that we assist in identifying and correcting the remaining issues.

Accordingly, we invested a significant amount of time reviewing the Village's unadjusted financial records, and proposing adjusting journal entries for management's review and approval. While we were very careful not to violate either of the two over-arching principles of independence for governmental audits (auditors should not make management decisions or audit their own work), we are nevertheless concerned by the extent of adjustments required both to the beginning balances as of March 1, 2003, and to the transactions made throughout the year ended February 29, 2004. Ideally, the Village's accounting systems and internal controls should be so designed as to allow management to properly maintain and reconcile its financially records internally, so that the annual audit is limited to simply testing and verifying the ending balances, not assisting in determining them.

Given the unusual timing of the 2004 and 2005 audits, we anticipate that some reduced amount of accounting assistance will be required in connection with the 2006 audit. Once that process is completed (something we would recommend the Village work to do rapidly) the Village will have a "clean starting point" as of February 28, 2006. We recommend that management then make maintaining the Village's books in a complete and accurate manner one of its top priorities for the new fiscal year. We would be pleased to provide any training, technical assistance, or interim financial reviews requested by the Village to ensure that the 2007 fiscal year and year-end audit run much more smoothly.

Village of Three Oaks

Comments and Recommendations

For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

Accounting Software

The Village currently uses "QuickBooks", a small business accounting software package, to account for its financial operations. QuickBooks is not a governmental fund accounting package, and as such, is not well suited to the needs of governments. While it is technically possible to fully comply with governmental generally accepted accounting principles, state statutes, and other regulatory requirements using such a system, it requires a significant amount of manual intervention on the part of management to do so.

We recommend that management consider the possibility of upgrading its financial management system to a software package designed specifically for the governmental market. This would significantly enhance the Village's ability to properly account for its operations and to comply with relevant regulations. We would be pleased to assist the Village in this process, if desired.

Accounting Policies and Procedures

The Village does not currently have an up-to-date comprehensive set of accounting policies and procedures. In addition to being a well accepted "best practice" of local governments, certain policies are statutorily required by the State of Michigan. We recommend that the Village formally adopt and/or update policies related to cash receipts, disbursements, and depositories, investments, utility billings, payroll and personnel issues, capital assets, budgeting, and other important financial matters.

These policies should establish the required paper trail and evidence of approval (e.g., check request forms, deposit tickets, posting reports, etc.) for all key financial transactions. In addition to creating sound internal controls to safeguard the Village's assets, these policies will also serve as a guide to management in the daily conduct of the Village's financial operations, and to the auditors when testing for compliance with internal policies.

Internal Controls – Segregation of Duties

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and the safeguarding of the Village's assets. In establishing appropriate internal controls, careful consideration must be given to the cost of a particular control and the related benefits to be received. Accordingly, management must make the difficult decision of what degree of risk it is willing to accept, given the government's unique circumstances.

As is the case with many organizations of similar size, the Village lacks a sufficient number of accounting personnel in order to ensure a complete segregation of duties within its accounting function. Ideally, no single individual should ever be able to authorize a transaction, record the transaction in the accounting records, and maintain custody of the assets resulting from the transaction. Effectively, proper segregation of duties is intended to prevent an individual from committing an act of fraud or abuse and being able to conceal it.

Village of Three Oaks

Comments and Recommendations

For the Year Ended February 29, 2004

Events of recent years have given rise to a heightened awareness of the risks of fraud and abuse, especially in the governmental environment, where public accountability is at its highest. The purpose of internal controls is to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are properly authorized and recorded. Any limitations on the effectiveness of a government's internal controls carries with it a greater risk of fraud and abuse.

As stated previously, the establishing and maintaining of internal controls is the responsibility of management. As the Village's independent external auditors, we are specifically banned by professional standards from performing any management functions. In other words, the annual audit is <u>not</u> a part of the Village's internal control structure, and cannot not be relied upon as part of *management's* systems to deter or detect fraud and abuse.

While there are, of course, no easy answers to the challenge of balancing the costs and benefits of internal controls and the segregation of duties, we would nevertheless encourage management to actively seek ways to further strengthen its internal control structure by requiring as much independent review, reconciliation, and approval of accounting functions by qualified members of management as possible.

Assistance Provided During the Audit

Despite the difficulties encountered in connection with this year's audit, we would like to extend our sincere thanks to the Village's management for the courteous and professional manner in which they dealt with our audit team. We understand that most of these problems predate existing staff and that the audit was a challenging process for all involved. Management's support and patience throughout our testing was greatly appreciated.

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